## **REMARKS**

In the subject office action, claims 60-72 and 74-79 were rejected. Claim 73 was objected to, but otherwise allowable if rewritten in independent form.

More specifically, claims 60-72 and 74-79 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams (U.S. Patent 6,753,842) in view of Motohashi (U.S. Patent 5,546,078). Claim 60 is said to read on Williams, column 4, lines 6-13 and Figure 1. The cited passage of Williams allegedly is merely deficient in that it failed to teach a plurality of light sources. The deficiency is allegedly remedied by Motohashi. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejections and objection.

Claim 60 recited in pertinent part "a processor unit coupled to the transceiver and light unit, wherein the processor unit is configured to cause the light unit to output light from a selected one of the light sources to indicate a <u>source</u> of a received message" (underline added).

It is well settled that the scope of claim language is to be interpreted in light of Applicant's specification. See e.g. *Phillips v AWH Corp. (CAFC 03-1269, 03-1286).* 

In e.g. page 9 of Applicant's Specification, starting on line 5, it is stated: "In one embodiment, preselected keys of keypad 105 are associated with contacts or entries in the contact list. For example, the preselected keys may be the number keys of keypad 105, with each number being associated with an entry or contact in the contact list. In one embodiment, the first entry in the contact list can be associated with the "1" key of keypad 105, the second entry with the "2" key of keypad 105, and so on. The light functions can indicate that a

message was received from the first entry in the contact list by illuminating the "1" key using light unit 126. "

Thus, the phrase "source of a message" refers to "the sender of a message". Therefore, claim 60 requires one of the light sources be selectively lighted to indicate who is the sender of a message.

In contrast, the cited passage of Williams, col. 4, lines 6-13, teaches "In addition, the system 100 may enable the backlight 124 when receiving an incoming telephone call. Outside the predetermined hours (e.g. between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.), the backlight controller 126 will not enable the backlight 124 even when a button on the keyboard 118 is activated by the user or when incoming message is received by the system 100."

Thus, the cited passage of Williams merely teaches the lighting of the backlight during "evening" (darker) hours to indicate the arrival of a call. It does not even teach or suggest lighting the backlight whenever a call arrives, let alone teaching or suggesting lighting of the backlight to indicate a source of a received message (which has to be done for all received messages regardless of the time of day the messages are received).

Therefore, even if Motohashi remedies Williams' failure to teach a plurality of light sources, the combination still fails to teach or suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art to "selectively light different ones of the plurality of light sources" to indicate the different <u>sources</u> of the received messages.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit claim 60 is patentable over Williams and Motohashi combined, under §103(a).

Claim 75 recites in substance the above distinguishing recitations of claim 60. Therefore, for at least the same reasons, claim 75 is also patentable over Williams and Motohashi combined, under §103(a).

Claims 61-74 and 76-79 depend from claims 60 and 75, respectively.

Therefore, for at least the same reasons, claims 61-74 and 76-79 (including claim 73) are also patentable over Williams and Motohashi combined, under §103(a).

Thus, claim 73 is patentable without having to be rewritten in an independent form.

In view of the foregoing, allowance of claims 60-79, and early issuance of Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. Please charge any shortages and credit any overages to Deposit Account No. 500393.

Respectfully submitted, Schwabe, Williamson and Wyatt, PC

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